Government are also pleased to allot a sum of Rs. 1,500 to each of the District Boards in the State, except the Shimoga District, to which, in view of the large need there is for economic development work in the District, they are pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 5,000.

The amounts sanctioned above will be utilised after definite schemes are submitted to Government by the departmental or other authorities concerned and the sanction of Government obtained in each case. Government desire that immediate action should be taken in the matter.

The grants sanctioned above, together with the amount of Rs. 20,000 reserved for establishment, come to a total of Rs. 1,10,100 as against the sanctioned provision of 1,00,000 made in the Budget. It is anticipated, however, that in view of the fact that operations begin some time after the opening of the official year, there will be no necessity to make any additional allotment this year.

R. RANGA RAO,
Ex-officio *Secretary to Government*,
*Economic Conference*.

## Report on the working of Vaccination and of the Vaccine Institute during the Calendar year 1925.

READ—

Reports on Vaccination and the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, for the Calendar year 1925, received with letters Nos. Per. Y. 16, dated 22nd May 1926, from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, and No. 1104, dated 3rd—10th April 1926, from the Director of Public Health Institute, respectively.

ORDER No. G. 1881-900—SANY. 48-25-10, DATED 18TH AUGUST 1926.

Recorded.

2. *Number of Vaccinations performed.*—There were 168 vaccinators against 163 during the previous year. The total number of vaccinations performed by them was 1,71, 322 as compared with 1,53,720 during 1924, showing an increase of 17,602. Of these, the number of vaccinations performed in the rural areas was 1,25,213 against 1,11,116 in the previous year. The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 914, which was more than that of the previous year by 104. Special attention continued to be paid to vaccinations in Holegeries and Madigakeries, the total number of cases performed being 11,675.

3. *Prevalence of small-pox.*—The total number of deaths from small-pox was 7,338 against 6,942 giving a ratio of 1·25 against 1·13 in the previous year. The largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 1,929 occurred in the Kolar District.

4. *Inspections.*—The total number of vaccination cases inspected by the Chief Sanitary Inspectors of the Districts in the course of their inspections was 38,205. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of vaccinators in 78 towns and 75 villages.

5. *Compulsory Vaccination.*—With the passing of the amended Vaccination Regulation, VII of 1925 on 7th July 1925, vaccination became compulsory as a permanent measure in all the Municipalities constituted under the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, and in the local area under the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. Proposals for extending it to other areas are under consideration.

6. *Cost of the Department.*—The total cost of the Department, exclusive of that of the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 48,495-8-5 against Rs. 48,366-15-8.

7. *Vaccine Institute.*—During the year, 270 calves were successfully vaccinated and yielded 29,873 grains of pulp equivalent to 2,98,730 cases. The quantity of vaccine issued during the year was enough for 2,28,679 cases. The cost of lymph supplied during 1925 was 11.99 pies per case against 10.62 pies during 1924, the slight rise being due to increased charges consequent on the reorganisation of the establishment of the Institute. The income and expenditure of the Institute during 1925 were Rs. 20,947-4-5 and Rs. 13,007-14-2 respectively, yielding a net profit of Rs. 7,939-6-3. The outstandings on account of the supply of Vaccine lymph at the close of the year were Rs. 31,466-3-2, of which a sum of Rs. 20,043-5-7 related to the supplies made during previous years. It is hoped that consequent on the issue of

the Government Order No. L. 5137-210—San. 19-25-2, dated 18th January 1926, prescribing the procedure for the adjustment of the cost of Vaccine Lymph, these outstandings will be reduced.

8. Twenty candidates for Vaccinator's appointment were trained in the Vaccine Institute during the year and ten pupil Compounders and seven Sanitary Inspectors were also given training in vaccination.

9. *General.*—The number of deaths from small-pox during the year was more than that during 1924. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Presidents of District Boards is invited to the remarks contained in the last para of the Government review on the report for the year 1924 in regard to popularising vaccination in the State. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to include a brief note in the matter in future reports.

R. RANGA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,*
*Medical and Agricultural Departments.*

## Report on Sanitation in the State during the Calendar year 1925.

READ—

Report on the Sanitation in Mysore during the calendar year 1925, received from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, with his letter No. Per. Y. 15, dated the 18th May 1926.

ORDER No. G. 1901-21—SANY. 48-25-9, DATED 18TH AUGUST 1926.

Recorded.

2. Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon was the Sanitary Commissioner throughout the year.

3. *Vital Statistics.*—The total number of births registered in the State was 100,582 or 17·16 per mille of population as against 105,816 or 18·05 per mille during 1924 and was the same as the quinquennial mean. Male births predominated. The highest birth-rate for the year, *viz.*, 21·72 was returned by the Kolar District and the lowest, *viz.*, 13·01 by the Kadur District. The total number of deaths during the year was 102,263 or 17·44 per mille of population against 124,120 or 21·18 during 1924. The highest death-rate for the year, *viz.*, 23·03 was recorded in the Kadur District and the lowest, *viz.*, 14·70 in the Tumkur District. Deaths exceeded births by 1,681, the excess being contributed by the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur. The general death-rate among males averaged 18·00 per mille of population as compared with 16·89 among females. In towns circles, the number of deaths among males was more than that of females in proportion to the population of each sex. According to classes, the death-rate among the Mahomedans was 14·18, among Hindus 17·31 and among other classes 31·82 as against 19·20, 20·29 and 63·41 respectively during 1924. The great disparity in figures may be the result of defective registration, but the sudden and heavy increase in the death-rate of the pupulation included under the heading "other classes" requires explanation. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to examine the causes and submit a separate report in the matter.

The number of deaths among children under one year of age was 10,354 as against 12,118 giving a ratio of 102·94 against 114·51 during 1924. The highest rate was for Shimoga and the next highest Kadur. It is only in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields that organized Infant Welfare Work is carried on. It behoves other Municipalities, particularly those wherein the death of infants is excessive, to adopt similar measures for saving the lives of children. The attention of the larger Municipal Councils is invited to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 9 of his report, regarding the employment of Lady Health Visitors.

Mortality was very high in the marginally noted places. The attention of the Municipalities concerned is invited to this disquieting feature and they are requested to take immediate action to improve the health of the towns.

Alur, Heggaddevankote, Saragur, Sivane, Saklespur, Gundlupet and Ajjampur.